

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

FRIDAY.....MAY 27, 1898

The celebration Tuesday of the anniversary of the birth of Queen Victoria, was not only appropriate, but enthusiastic. The community became Englishmen in their loyalty to the unblemished reign of the British Queen. The Americans of the Northern States will ever be grateful to the woman, who firmly refused to terminate British neutrality during the civil war, when Napoleon III earnestly urged the British Government to join France in breaking the blockade of the Southern ports.

CUBAN ALLIES.

Some of the political difficulties involved in Cuban intervention already appear. The insurgent government of Cuba seems to have resolved to be taken at once into President McKinley's councils. The people of the United States acting by their President have entirely disregarded the political situation in Cuba, excepting as it was involved in relieving the starving and down-trodden Cubans and the expulsion of the Spaniards. The President evidently has no abiding faith in the political morality of the revolutionists. He refused to recognize the Cuban government, because he could not, and cannot trust it. Congress under the popular movement has taken more "stock" in it than the President has. "Remember the Maine" is a grand cry, but it does not make the ignorant revolutionists any better than they are. They are still cruel and bigoted, and proud by inheritance, and will, sooner or later, refuse any gratitude to the Americans for the splendid success now lavishly given to them. No doubt General Lee has made President McKinley familiar with the class of people he is to deal with. The dispatches indicate trouble between Gen. Gomez and the Junta in New York. That party among the insurgents that gets the ear of the American Government will handle the American coin which will be used for political or warlike purposes.

The wisdom of the President in refusing to be placed under, or be bound by, the so-called Cuban government was evidently the result of a very careful examination of the situation.

It may safely be predicted, that the American Government will have, in the long run, more annoyance in dealing with the Cuban rebels than with Spanish fleet.

There seems to be some reluctance in Washington to allow a very large gift of guns and ammunition to the rebels. These may be used by them in destroying the Spaniards, in the first place, and then in annoying the Americans, if they refuse to follow the dictates of the Cuban government.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Under the constitutional limitation, the session of the Legislature is close to its end, unless extended. The Senate finished with commendable speed its consideration of the appropriation bills, while it is the general impression that the House has dawdled a good deal. Just at present it has a violent attack of economical gripe, and in some instances has been nearly bent double with the cramps of stinginess.

In many respects the Legislative body is a study. President Hosmer should have taken the advanced students of Oahu College, in relays, and with regularity, to these Legislative sessions, in order to give them object lessons in the business of making laws. If they did not obtain much instruction in the theory and art of "how to do it," they would have obtained much experience and practice in the art of "how not to do it."

The community would do gross injustice if it did not recognize the value of the services of intelligent, industrious men in both Senate and House. Some of them have made decided sacrifices in accepting legislative office. Their contribution to the good of the country should be and must be recognized.

The faults of the legislative body are those usually found in bodies of this character, composed of men without party ties. At the beginning of the session, the members of both branches refused with some indignation any government leadership. Every member seems to have carefully read the political novel: "Go it alone, or every man his own boss." This was especially the case with the "rosebuds" of the House, many of whom felt very conscious of profusely exhaling sweet legislative odors of knowledge. The Ministers were insulted to some extent. Each member of the Cabinet

was treated as if he were the "nigger head" in the side show of the circus, and the members who had a high duty to perform shied missiles at him.

Quite too many of the members spent their time in posting notices all over the Legislative garden warning the Cabinet to "keep off the grass" or "no Ministerial dogs permitted to bathe in this pond."

The consequence is that the Ministers, instead of acting as leaders of the dominant party, as they do in other countries, have been in the position of kites without any tails to them.

If the members of the Legislature had chosen to study their relations to the people and government, they would quickly have discovered that they were illustrating the political blunders, and errors of the members of the modern French Republican Assembly, which refuses to trust the government, and vainly attempts crude, disorganized parliamentary government, in which every member is the hero of the political novel we have quoted, "Go it alone, or every man his own boss." If each branch of the Legislature would, out of its contingent fund, purchase for each member a copy of "France," recently written by J. E. C. Bodley, a writer of much power, there would appear before them, in rather a ghastly way, the strange, inconsistent, and at times ludicrous acts of the legislative body of a new and great Republic, conducted on the principle of no party lines, as it is here.

Indeed, in reviewing the doings of the Legislature, up to the present time, the ruling idea seems to have been, especially in the House, to regard the Executive departments as not above suspicion, and at any rate, not worthy of party leadership.

While the government generally announced its policy, in the opening of the session, it did not take the usual means, commonly adopted in all countries, of organizing a "machine" to carry through its policy. It is not enough to declare a policy. It is just as necessary to hitch up legislative teams that will pull it through.

The government did not do this, the members of the Legislature did not choose a leader out of their own body, nor has the American Union party tried to enforce several very valuable measures, contained in its platform, through want of a leader.

This general aspect of the Legislative body does not call for any severe criticism. It is an old story in political growth. It shows how a body of men almost unconsciously are doing here, just what other bodies of men have done elsewhere, under similar circumstances.

THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The attacks made in the Legislature upon the Superintendent of Public Works is only another instance of the inability of men, who can manage their own affairs successfully, to grasp and wisely deal with matters outside of the lines of their own experience.

We are not defending all of Mr. Rowell's methods. Some of them may be open to criticism. It would be strange if they were not, in view of the fact that he is called upon to deal practically with more details than any man in the Republic. He is not allowed the assistance that he ought to have. He works more hours than any man in public office, excepting perhaps the Attorney-General. Moreover, the business of the department has increased three fold since he took it, and then he has had little or no increase of his working force.

The Superintendent in dealing with public matters, has had to deal with a hand to mouth policy on the part of community. The adoption and execution of large and intelligent plans has been prevented by the ignorance and neglect of previous Legislatures. When the community comes to its senses, it invariably demands a scapegoat.

We know that the expeditious and cheap method of dredging out harbor channels was the Superintendent's invention or discovery. We know that for many years, it was assumed that the cost of dredging out a ship channel in Pearl harbor was fixed at near a million of dollars. We know that this discovery of the Superintendent that the sand and coral on the bar could be rapidly pumped out, instead of being blasted out, reduced the estimate to a mere trifle. We know that Admirals Irwin and Walker fully appreciated it and commended it. We know that the present dredging machine, furnished by the San Francisco Dredging Co. was not especially adapted to the material found in our waters but was altered and changed, and made successful by the Superintendent, so that it has become an efficient apparatus. We know, also, that the agent of that company, which does dredging all over the world, has adopted these improvements by the Superintendent, and is now using

them in government work at Port Royal, S. C.

This is only one of the many cases, where the Superintendent has overcome serious engineering difficulties, and saved large sums of money to the Government. The discoverer of the means by which Pearl harbor may be cheaply dredged out is worthy of public recognition.

But the men who should know all of these facts, and act intelligently upon them, find neither time nor opportunity to become familiar with them, and therefore pass flabby, immature judgments upon them. To pass thoughtful, intelligent judgment upon them requires time and study.

If the Superintendent was condemned after a just and careful review of his methods, no one should complain. To condemn him with a "horse-shed" opinion is unjust.

The Superintendent is a very poor politician, we admit. A "good" civil engineer in public life should be a good political engineer. Nearly all of the American communities employ the combination talent of engineering and politics in one man. It costs heavily of course, and the community is most unmercifully robbed, but this method often provides places for many worthy men, who have been kicked out of other places for incompetence and drunkenness.

The greatest scandals in municipal and state governments are found in the departments of public works. Much of the engineering work is under ground or concealed. Frauds cannot be traced out.

So far, we have been singularly successful in the management of our own department of Public Works. Perhaps the Legislature and the public are getting a little tired of the monotony of honesty in this Department. Let them be patient. The coming political changes, whatever they are, will soon enough fill this Department with scandals, and repeat the history of extravagance, ignorance, and robbery that exists in nearly every municipality and state.

As the Superintendent invariably refuses to make any defense of himself, we merely suggest that something may be said in his behalf.

The many friends of Admiral Walker will be delighted to read the following notice regarding his daughter's rapid promotion to one of the most important educational positions in the United States:

"BRYN MAWR, Penn., April 9.—Miss Susan Grimes Walker, a graduate of Bryn Mawr College, has just been appointed head of Fiske Hall, the new hall of residence for the women of Barnard College, to be opened in October, on Riverside Heights, New York City.

"Miss Walker is the daughter of Admiral Walker. She was a member of the class of '93, and when at Bryn Mawr was President of the Self-Government Association. Her special work was in the departments of history and political science.

"After taking her A. B. she was Secretary to the Dean of Bryn Mawr and graduate student in sociology, 1893-4. In the following year, 1894-5, she filled the office of Secretary to the President, being enrolled also as a graduate student in history. In 1895-6 she was teacher of science in the McDonald-Ellis School, Washington, D. C. For several years Miss Walker has been active in the College Settlements Association, of which she is one of the chief officers."

Regarding thorough preparation for war, a story is told of Moltke in 1870, which is suggestive. "When the war against France was declared, a staff officer brought him the news and woke him up to receive it at two in the morning. He simply said, 'The first portfolio in the second drawer of my table,' and then promptly turned over and went to sleep again. This portfolio contained all the instructions that were necessary for what is called in military technology the 'dislocation' of the army, so ready was everything in every department. The movement of every regiment and division and corps was provided for. The route of every commander was marked out. By the time Moltke had risen and dressed, the mighty host was marching, with the precision of the most deadly science, to that astonishing series of victories which in two months had laid France at Bismarck's feet. The army, too, was ready from cap to shoes. This is what military men in our day call 'preparation for war.' It took years to make."

The dispatches indicate that the Spaniards have chosen to cross the Atlantic, and fight the Americans near their own base. If this was their plan, the battle has probably been fought by this time. If fought it was not a Cavite affair. The more serious American journals admit the superiority of the Spanish cruisers, over the American cruisers in speed, but hardly an equality in battleships. It is said by

the European naval critics that the Spanish fleet has been imperfectly trained in squadron practice. If it is true, the battle will turn on this important point of fleet evolution. During the naval fight between the Chinese and Japanese on the Yalu, the volumes of smoke from the rapid firing so enveloped the ships that systematic evolutions were made more by instinct and habit than by signals. At times, it was impossible to read signals. In such critical moments training and practice tell.

There are very favorable indications for the passage of the joint resolution in favor of the annexation of these islands, in the House of Representatives. What action the Senate will take, when it reaches that body, is of course uncertain, owing to the delays which will obstruct its passage.

If the American Executive directs the transports to call here, next week, it puts Congress in the attitude of accepting all of the advantages of annexation, without legally recognizing them. We have been and now are, perfectly willing to abandon neutrality in favor of the United States, but, after the advantages which accrue to the United States from our course, it would seem as if annexation should be made by them, in their own interest.

A correspondent suggests, that we may not be correct in giving to Prof. B. S. Northrup the credit of originating "Arbor Day." He tells us that J. Sterling Morton is generally believed to be the author of it. Our authority for the statement we made, is the N. Y. Evangelist. The State Board of Education of Nebraska, in 1874, recommended a legal sanction of this day, and after it was adopted by the State Legislature, other States followed the example. Mr. Morton is to be credited with obtaining the legislation in Nebraska. We presume that Prof. Northrup obtained credit for suggesting the day, in New England, before legislation was made in Nebraska.

The correspondence regarding the Carter Memorial is to be regretted. It indicates the existence of some bitter feeling towards the Legislature. Whether or not this feeling is justified by its conduct need not now be discussed. Men with high sentiments can, if they choose to, gradually remove all misunderstandings. In some sense, we stand in the presence of the dead. Soft and measured words only are appropriate. Any appearances of anger only bring sorrow to hearts that are yet in the shadows of the Valley.

ANNEXATION SEEMS CERTAIN.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—Hawaiian annexation took a stride, and a long one, today when the House Committee on Foreign Affairs reported favorably Newlands' resolution declaring the Sandwich Islands a part of the sovereign territory of the United States. The next step is the passage of the resolution by the House. In the opinion of the leaders, this will be done before another week passes, and then will come the supreme struggle of the entire campaign, the endeavor to put the resolution through the Senate.

The Cabinet today discussed Hawaii at length and arrived at the conclusion that the House would pass the resolution speedily but that the Senate would hold it up for some time. The Administration will do everything possible to have the Senate act promptly, and for a good reason, too. The minority report on the Hawaiian annexation question, signed by Messrs. Dinsmore, Clark, Williams and Howard of the committee, sets out eight reasons against annexation and offers a substitute resolution practically establishing a protectorate over the Islands.

Great Violinist Gone.

Edouard Remenyi, the Hungarian violinist, fell dead on the stage of the Orpheum theater at San Francisco. He was quite well known here. Remenyi was personally a charming man. By some of the critics it was alleged that he was not a really great violinist. Nevertheless he had a firm hold upon the affections of the music loving people of many countries and became wealthy through his tours as a soloist. Remenyi loved to tell of the time he was shipwrecked in the South Seas and reported dead. To the writer Remenyi once gave an extended account of his collection of curios gathered in many lands.

According to the newspapers, an Ohio husband became the happy father of seven children not long ago. Of the seven all lived but one. It is to be hoped he laid in a supply of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, the only sure cure for croup, whooping-cough, colds and coughs, and so insured his children against these diseases. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Agents for Hawaiian Islands.

TENDER WAS MADE

Islands as Base Offered to the United States.

MR. HATCH TO MR. MCKINLEY

Minister Cooper Makes Statement. Good Impression Made—House Still Stabbing at Salaries.

SENATE.

Eighty-sixth Day, May 26.

The Senate bill regulating the opening of streets on private lands in Honolulu came up on third reading and passed.

The Senate bill ratifying the sale of two lots of land in North Kona under the Homestead Act of 1884 passed third reading.

The bill levying a duty of 25 cents a pound on chicory, raw or otherwise, and upon caramel cereal or other substitutes of coffee, the product of any foreign country and imported into the Republic was reported back from the Printing Committee, read by title and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Owing to the absence of Senator Brown the opium bill was deferred to Monday.

At 10:20 o'clock the Senate adjourned. Just after adjournment and while all the members were present Minister Cooper entered and announced that advices had been received from Minister Hatch noting that he had transmitted to President McKinley the offer made by this Government to the United States, prior to the victory of Admiral Dewey, of the use of the Islands as a base of supplies, if necessary by the formation of an alliance between the two countries. No answer had been received from the United States Government. The offer has made a very favorable impression in the United States.

HOUSE.

Eighty-sixth Day, May 26.

Minister Cooper announced signed by President Dole House bill 50, "An Act creating an Auditor-General's Department and to further regulate the receipt, custody and disbursement of public moneys, and provide for the supervision of public accountants and audit of public accounts, etc."

Rep. Isenberg introduced the following resolution which was referred to a special committee: "Be it resolved that an item of \$1500 be inserted in the appropriation bill, current accounts for the 'promotion of tourist travel.' This is in furtherance of E. C. Macfarlane's advertising plan.

The appropriation bill was again taken up. The salary of the Deputy Collector-General was reduced from \$225 to \$175. The Collector-General's salary passed at \$6000.

Rep. McCandless wanted the item of \$8000 for custom guards, all ports, stricken out. The Customs Bureau had already asked for half the earth, where was the use of giving them the whole of it. This proved a most unpopular motion with the House. Reps. McCandless and Kahaulelo were the only ones who voted it.

Rep. Gear introduced the subject of a steam launch for the Customs Bureau. An engineer must be had to run the launch. He would recommend the insertion of a new item of \$3000 for an engineer. The consideration of this was deferred until the launch item should be brought up.

Rep. Gear moved for the insertion in the appropriation bill of an item of \$4800 for a food inspector. It was necessary to have a good man and therefore he should have a good salary. Rep. McCandless moved the item be set at \$2700 for 18 months. Carried. At 12 noon the House took a recess until 1:30 p. m.

In the afternoon the Vice-Speaker waited until nearly 2 o'clock. The members who were present became uneasy as it did not look as if a quorum would arrive. The Vice-Speaker announced that the tardy members should be taught a lesson and declared the House adjourned.

THE PAY OF TRAINED NURSES.

The average sum paid to pupil nurses is ten dollars a month for the first year, and fourteen dollars a month during the second year, writes Elizabeth Robinson Scovill on "The Life of a Trained Nurse," in the May Ladies' Home Journal. The remuneration varies in different institutions. In a few training schools the nurses are paid nothing. After graduation head nurses in hospital wards receive from twenty to thirty dollars per month; superintendents from five hundred to twelve hundred dollars a year. District nurses, who are employed by various churches, societies, and sometimes by private benevolence, to work

among the sick poor, receive about the same salary as a head nurse in a hospital, exclusive of board.

Private nurses receive from fifteen to twenty-five dollars a week. They have to pay the rent of a room to use as a headquarters, and their earnings are more or less precarious. It is rare for a nurse to be employed all the time, and her work is so arduous that it would be impossible for her to stand the strain of continuous work.

A 3 IN 5 CHANCE

Mr. Cunningham's Horse Need Not Remain Idle.

Can Be Accommodated at Owner's Terms—Col. Cornwell Has a few Words to Say—Money Talks.

MR. EDITOR:—The letter of Mr. W. M. Cunningham, published yesterday in one of your evening contemporaries, is full of "misstatements." Mr. Cunningham lays a great deal of stress on "passing around the hat" and raising the sum of \$600 for the improvement of the track. While the Jockey club did not advance one cent toward this enterprise, he must remember that the members of the Jockey club subscribed for the bulk of "that \$600."

Mr. Cunningham should also remember that the Jockey club is arranging the program of events for the Kamehameha Day races. When it decided to make the harness events best two in three heats instead of three to five, the club did not consider the wishes of any horseman in the premises, but very properly complied with the wishes of the public, whose money received at the gate, defrays the expenses of the meet. There is no getting around the fact that the patrons of the track are almost unanimously in favor of the two in three rule, which has been adopted at all the large race meets in the States.

The Jockey club is offering the prizes for the entertainment of the public and I do think that we, the horsemen, should criticize its course.

However, Mr. Cunningham has been at the great expense of bringing a horse to Hawaii, which until recently fairly outclassed any horse on the Islands. Now Loupe and W. Wood, recent importations, are in the class of Mr. Cunningham's Our Boy.

According to his own statement, Mr. Cunningham believes that his horse has not the speed to compete with these horses, but believes that he might have a show under the best three in five heats system.

Even the believers in Our Boy will admit that this animal is in better condition for the coming events, for the reason that he has been in the country longer and has been in training for a longer period.

I regret that Our Boy is to be withdrawn from the races, but in order that Mr. Cunningham may satisfy himself as to what his animal is made of, I wish to inform him that I am ready and willing to match W. Wood against Our Boy for \$500 or more at any time after June 11 and up to July 1.

Mr. Cunningham, of all people, should be last to speak of the participation of Creole in a free-to-all class as "ridiculous." He has evidently forgotten the recent special meet when that plucky animal took a heat from his own horse. However, it is pretty generally known that Mr. Cunningham allowed Creole to win the heat, to the great surprise of the public. It is to prevent a repetition of this kind of business that the Jockey club has instituted a change in harness races.

W. H. CORNWELL.

Honolulu, May 26.

SCROFULA

It is Foul Blood's Adversity—ment

But It is Soon Cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Yes, Scrofula, if anything, may be called the advertisement of foul blood. It is the scourge of the world—offensive, painful, debilitating, stubborn and well nigh unendurable.

Outward applications do not cure, they only drive the difficulty to new quarters. Emollients may palliate, they cannot abolish the evil. There is but one sure way out, and that is to eliminate the taint from the blood.

There is one remedy that can effect this, and it is the only one that, so far as we know, has almost invariably succeeded—even where the system has been poisoned by long years of taint, and the ravages to be repaired are tremendous. That remedy is Hood's Sarsaparilla. Read this:

"My daughter was afflicted with impure blood. There were running sores all over her body and they caused her much suffering. We tried medicines that were recommended as blood purifiers, but could not see that they did any good. A friend told me about Hood's Sarsaparilla and I began giving the girl this medicine. The result was that she was perfectly cured after taking a few bottles. She has had no symptoms of scrofula since that time." MARIETTA M. SMITH, South Middleboro, Mass.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—In fact the One True Blood Purifier. Insist upon Hood's; take no substitute.

Hood's Pills act harmoniously with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

HOBSON DRUG COMPANY, Wholesale Agents.